

ABSTRACT

The conventional high voltage elements (1, 8) constituting it are located in such a way that the ground level (2) is situated in the central zone and from this zone the negative potential progressively increases towards one of the ends (3) while the positive potential progressively increases towards the opposite end (4). It is preferably applicable to radiogenic vessels (9), which also present the particular feature that all the elements constituting them present a voltage distribution identical to that of the transformer, in order to establish equipotential lines that do not require the incorporation of insulating elements, and which also enable the elements to be positioned very close to each other in such a way that the volume, its weight and its cost are considerably reduced.